

Sentence Drill

Drill 1

- A. There will be a party at our house today. Will you come?
B. What time will it be?
- A. It will be at eight o'clock in the evening.
B. Will there be a crowd of people?
- A. Yes, many people will come.
B. Then I will not come. I do not like a crowd.
- A. They are all your friends. Hussain and Javid will come there.
B. All right, then, we shall come. What will you do at the party?
- A. We will sing songs.
B. What (which) songs will you sing?
- A. We will sing Nur Jehan's songs.
B. We will come at eight o'clock.

Drill 2

- A. Hussain will come to my house tonight. Will you come with him?
B. What time will he go?
- A. He will come at seven o'clock. Javid will come too.
B. Will Sharifan sing?
- A. Yes, she will sing folksongs.
B. Then I will come. I like folksongs.
- A. Many people will come. We will all sing.
B. Then I will come at seven o'clock.

LESSON V

Part 1 -- Conversation

<u>Analysis and Translation</u>	<u>Panjabi</u>
1. Past tense, masculine plural of <i>raenā</i> - "lived"	<i>ree</i>
Present tense, I "to be" - 2nd person formal	<i>o</i>
Present perfect, "have lived" 2nd person formal	<i>ree o</i>
A. How long have you lived in Lahore?	A. <i>tūsī lō•r kInni</i> <i>dēr ree o</i>
2. Past tense, masculine singular of <i>raenā</i> - "lived"	<i>rIa</i>
Present tense, I "to be" - 1st person singular	<i>ā</i>
Present perfect, 1st person singular masculine, "have lived"	<i>rIā (elided)</i>
Present perfect, 1st person singular feminine, "have lived"	<i>rei ā</i>
B. I have lived in Lahore five years.	B. <i>mā lō•r-Iē penj</i> <i>sal rIā (m.)</i> <i>mā lō•r-Iē penj</i> <i>sal rei ā (f.)</i>
3. Present perfect, 2nd person formal of <i>jānā</i> , "have gone"	<i>gee o</i>
ending indicating a location- "in, to, at, Sheikhpura"	<i>-e</i> <i>šexupUre</i>
A. Have you ever gone to Sheikhpura?	A. <i>tūsī kēdi šexupUre</i> <i>gee o</i>

4. Present tense (as used with negative) of *ræñā* *rænda*
- Past tense, 1st person singular of I "to be" *sā*
- present tense (as used with negative) of II "to be" *hUnda*
- habitual past, 1st person masculine singular, of *ræna* / *hUnda* -- "used to live" *rænda hUnda sā*
- B. I used to live in Sheikhpura. B. *māṣ ṣexupUre rænda hUnda sā (m.)*
- māṣ ṣexupUre rændi hUndi sā (f.)*
5. Habitual past, II "to be" 3rd person masculine singular, "used to be" *hUnda si*
- A. Did Sheikhpura use to be a beautiful city? A. *ṣexupUra sōñā ṣæ·r hUnda si*
6. Habitual past, 3rd person masculine singular of *jāñā* / *hUnda*, "used to go"
- stem of verb, "play" *k^hed-*
- conditional infinitive ending *-eṇ*
- "playing, to play" *k^hedēṇ*
- noun stem, "hunt" (m.) *ṣIkar*
- "hunting" *ṣIkar k^hedēṇ*
- "to go hunting" *ṣIkar k^hedēṇ jāñā*
- noun stem, "King" (m.) *badṣa*
- B. Yes, King Jahangir used to go hunting there. B. *aho jahangir badṣa o^he ṣIkar k^hedēṇ janda hUnda si*
7. Habitual past, 2nd person formal of *karna*, "did do" *karde seo*
- A. What did you do in Sheikhpura? A. *tūsī ṣexupUre-Iḥ ki karde seo*

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| <p>8. B. In the winter I went to the government college at Sheikhpura.</p> <p>I worked at Hiran Minar during the summer.</p> | <p>B. sardiā-Ic mēe sexupUre de gorment kalēj janda sã (m.)</p> <p>jandi sã (f.)</p> <p>mēe germiā-Ic hIren mIna•r te kam karda sã (m.)</p> <p>kardi sã (f.)</p> |
| <p>9. Interrogative, "how, what kind"</p> <p>noun stem, "place"</p> <p>"what kind of place"</p> <p>A. What kind of place did Hiran Minar use to be?</p> | <p>kIsrã</p> <p>jega</p> <p>kIsrã di</p> <p>A. hIren mina•r kIsrã di jega hUñdi si</p> |
| <p>10. ending meaning "place"</p> <p>"hunting lodge" (f.)</p> <p>B. It used to be King Jahangir's hunting lodge.</p> | <p>-ga</p> <p>šIkarga</p> <p>B. o jahangir badša di sIkarga hUñdi si</p> |
| <p>11. A. What was your work there?</p> | <p>A. tuoda ot^he ki kam hUñda si</p> |
| <p>12. noun stem, "watchman" (m.)</p> <p>B. I was a watchman there.</p> | <p>čeokidar</p> <p>B. mēe ot^he čeokidar hUñda sa</p> |
| <p>13. A. What did you study in Sheikhpura?</p> | <p>A. tūsī sexupUre-Ic ki parde seo</p> |
| <p>14. noun stem, "science" (m.)</p> <p>B. I studied science there.</p> | <p>sēs</p> <p>B. mēe ot^he sēs pardā sã (m.)</p> <p>mēe ot^he sēs pardi sã (f.)</p> |
| <p>15. "free, empty"</p> <p>"time" (m.)</p> <p>noun ending meaning "on, at"</p> <p>"at the time which is free"</p> | <p>uél</p> <p>uēla</p> <p>-e</p> <p>uēle uēle</p> |

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| A. What did you use to do
in your free time? | A. tūsī v̄ele v̄ele ki
karde hUnde seo |
| 16. "in the evenings" (late
afternoon) | laude v̄ele |
| noun, "side" (m.) | pasa |
| plural ending | -e |
| "along the edges" | pase pase |
| noun, "horse" | kòra |
| noun, "rider, passenger" (f.) | sUuari |
| "rode horseback" | kor sUuari karda |
| B. In the evenings I used
to ride horseback along
the edges of the fields. | B. m̄e laude v̄ele k ^h etā
de pase·pase kòr
sUuari karda hUnda
sā (m.)

kardi hUndi sā (f.) |
| 17. A. Did you like horseback
riding? | A. tuonū kòre di sUuari
pesind sī |
| 18. noun, adjective "expert" (m.) | m̄er, maer |
| B. Yes, I used to be an
expert horseman. | B. aho m̄e kòr sUuari-Ic
bara m̄er hUnda sā (m.)

bari m̄er hUndi sā (f.) |
| 19. verb stem, "swim" | tær |
| habitual past, 2nd person
formal | tærde seo |
| "used to swim" | tærde hUnde seo |
| A. Did you use to swim
also? | A. tūsī tærde v̄ī hUnde
seo |

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| 20. | polite term of address | ji |
| | noun, "swimming" (f.) | traki |
| | noun, "team" (f.) | tim |
| | B. Yes, I used to be on the college swimming team. | B. aho ji mæ. kaləj di traki di tim-Ic̣ hūnda sa |
| 21. | past tense, k ^h edna--"played" | k ^h edIa |
| | present tense, I "to be" 3rd person masculine sing. | -æ |
| | present perfect, "have played"--(see grammar section) | k ^h edIæ |
| | A. What else have you played? | A. tūsī hor ki ki k ^h edIæ |
| 22. | B. I have played gulli danda and cricket besides. | B. mæ hor gulli dandə te krikət k ^h edIæ |
| 23. | noun, thing (f.) | çiz |
| | plural ending | -ā |
| | A. Have you played these things in Lahore also? | A. tūsī e çizā lə-r-Ic̣ vī k ^h ediā nē |
| 24. | compound verb, "to walk, go on foot" | tUrda jānā |
| | noun, "exercise" | verziš |
| | noun, "office" | defter |
| | B. No, I have not had the time to play, I walk to the office for exercise. | B. nēī mænū k ^h eden di vīl nēī si
mæ verziš lei defter tUrda jānā (m.)
tUrdi jāniā (f.) |

LESSON V

Part 2 -- Grammar

1. Present Perfect tense

The present perfect tense in Panjabi is formed with the simple past form of the main verb and the present tense of the I verb "to be":

ræṇḍā - to live

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
māṇ rīa a (m.)	asī ræ ā (m.)
rīā (elided)	
māṇ rei ā (f.)	asī reiāṁā (f.)
tū rīa ā (m.)	tūsī ræ o
rīā	
tū rei ā (f.)	tūsī reiā o (f.)
o rīa æ (m.)	o ræ nē (m.)
rīæ	
o rei æ (f.)	o reiā nē (f.)

Formal

tūsī ræ o (2nd person singular)

o ræ nē (3rd person singular)

The present perfect form of the verb follows the same pattern as the simple past tense in sentence construction. (See analysis of past tense, Lesson III).

mæ lə.r-Ic penj sal rIā

N1 \longleftrightarrow V

mæ hor gUlli danda te krikət k^hedIæ

N1 N3 \longleftrightarrow N3 \longleftrightarrow V

(Here the verb is singular because the sentence is a shortened form of the compound sentence:
I have played cricket and I have played gulli danda.)

2. Past habitual.

The past habitual tense is usually translated as the simple past. However, it refers to actions or conditions lasting over a period of time in the past. It is formed with the present tense of the verb as used with the negative (see Lesson I) and the I "to be" past tense.

Past habitual: mæ oth^e sãs parda sã

N1 N3 Va Vb

Simple past: mæ kItab parī si

N1 N3 \longleftrightarrow Va Vb

Conjugation of habitual past:

Singular

mæ janda sa (m.)

mæ jandi sa (f.)

Plural

asī jande sã (m.)

asī jandiã sã (f.)

tũ janda sã	tũsĩ jande seo
tũ jandi sã	tũsĩ jandiã seo
o janda si	o jande sãñ
o jandi si	o jandiã sãñ

Formal

tũsĩ jande seo	(2nd person singular)
o jande sãñ	(3rd person singular)

3. Past habitual / hõñã

The past habitual with the present tense of hõñã as used with the negative (hUñda, etc.) can be translated as "used to..." It merely emphasizes the sense of repetitive action or continuing condition in the past:

mã sexupre rãnda hUñda sã
I used to live in Sheikhpura

Past habitual / hõñã --- Paradigm:

tãrna, terna - to swim

Singular

Plural

mã tãrda hUñda sã	asĩ tãerde hUñde sã
mã tãrdi hUñdi sã	asĩ tãrdiã hUñdiã sã
tũ tãrda hUñda sã	tũsĩ tãerde hUñde seo
tũ tãrdi hUñdi sã	tũsĩ tãrdiã hUñdiã seo
o tãrda hUñda si	o tãerde hUñde sãñ
o tãrdi hUñdi si	o tãrdiã hUñdiã sãñ

Formal

tūsī tærde hUnde səo (2nd person singular)

o tærde hUnde sãñ (3rd person singular)

4. Conditional Infinitive.

The following verb form is called "conditional infinitive" because of its use in conditional, subjunctive sentences, to be considered in a later lesson. This form consists of verb stem / ṇ, when the stem ends in a vowel, and verb stem / eṇ, when the stem ends in a consonant:

læ - take	læṇ
k ^h ed - play	k ^h edeṇ

In this lesson we are considering another usage of this form. It is often translated as the English present participle:

mæ̃ sara dIn parəṇ tō bad tæreṇ janda hUnda sã
I used to go swimming after studying all day.

It may also be employed in certain cases as a verbal noun:

kam kərəṇ-ūiĉ koi bezti nãĩ
There is no disgrace in working.

In some sentences it may be translated, "(in order) to...":

o ki mēgen aīæ

What has he come to beg?

mæ nū k^heden di oīl nēī si

I have not had time to pay.

The regular infinitive will ordinarily be used as verbal subject and object, though in the case of a few verbs special forms are used:

næcñā xub·e

Dancing is great!

jāñā muṣkal hūnda e

Leaving is difficult.

but: pārai barī zəruri e

Studying is very important.

siūñā

onū selai pēsInd e

She likes sewing.

līxñā

odi līxai barī sonī e

to write

His writing is very beautiful.

The following nouns are derived from verb forms given:

kəməñā	kəmai
to earn	earning(s)
ləṛna	ləṛai
to fight	fight
təñā	təlai
to wash	washing (laundry)
səfa karna	səfai
to clean	cleanliness

5. Sequence of action.

In Panjabi the verb stem / ke is often employed to indicate priority of action or condition. This is especially true when the sequence is logical, customary, or predictive of a future action or situation.

məṣ tUrke t^hək janda sã

I used to become tired after walking.

menet karke koi ċiz hasel karna muškal nãĩ

Nothing is difficult to accomplish with (after)
constant effort.

ake khāñā k^ha jāñā

Come and get something to eat.

mə k^hake jāvāñga

I will go after eating.

6. Past participle.

The following verb form is used to express an action or condition completed sometime in the past. It is used primarily in sentences referring to temporal lapse after an action was completed. It is formed with the past tense verb stem / Iā.

k^hlottiā tenū et^he k^hlottiā kInni der hoi æ
k^hlott- How long has he been standing there?
 (How long since he stood there?)

mēriā onū mēriā kInni der hoi æ
mēr- How long has he been dead?

k^hediā mēñū k^hediā bari der hoi æ
k^hed- It is long since I played.

kitiā onū kam kitīā barā ôir hoiaæ
kit- It is a long time since he worked.

7. More compound verbs.

Verb phrases are commonly formed with jāñā and āñā / the past tense of a verb or the habitual past verb form:

māñ nassda avānga (or) māñ nassia avānga
I will come running.

māñ kam kerrēn tUrda janda hUnda sā
(or) māñ kam kerrēn tUrke janda hUnda sā
I used to walk to work.

The second sentence above emphasizes that walking was the means employed to get to work, whereas the first statement is a simple statement of fact.

8. Duplication.

Repetition of a plural adjective implies a selection from among several entities: (See lesson II)

pæ̀re pæ̀re	the bad ones
kale kale	the dark ones
êItte êItte mUnde	the fairer boys
êItte êItte kəpre	the whiter clothes

Repetition of singular adjectives may be translated as "somewhat, quite..."

pæ̀ra pæ̀ra kəmra	somewhat unattractive room
kala kala	rather dark
uēla uēla	somewhat empty

Sometimes (though less frequently) repetition indicates intensity:

sUvere sUvere	early in the morning
lek ^h lek ^h sUkar	many, many thanks
(lek ^h - 100,000)	
ê ^h eti ê ^h eti	very quickly
(ê ^h eti - quickly)	

Repetition may indicate continuity:

(pIc ^h e - behind)	pIc ^h e pIc ^h e	following
(pase - edges)	pase pase	along the edges

In the case of verbs, the following forms with duplication imply continuity of action, or by further implication, intensification:

verb stem / ke .

mā̃ soč sočke paḡel hoḡIā̃

I thought and thought until I became mad.

mā̃ mer merke et^he ep^rIā̃

I have reached here with the greatest difficulty.

past tense / ānā, jānā, pōnchā, ep^rna, etc.

verb form used with habi-

tual past

/ ānā, jānā, etc.

mā̃ nassIa nassIa aIā̃ (or) mā̃ nassda nassda aIā̃

I have come at top speed.

o merda merda pōnchIā̃

He has arrived with the greatest difficulty.

9. Locative.

An /e/ ending may be added to a noun to indicate position, location. Examples:

skul	school	skule	in, at, to school
egge	front	egge	in front of
pIc ^h _e	back	pIc ^h _e	behind
t ^h _e lle	bottom	t ^h _e lle	under

The /e/ showing location will be used with proper names of places only when they have an /a/ ending. Examples:

šexupŪra	šexupŪre	Sheikhupura
gUjrāwala	gUjrāwale	Gujranwala
koit _a	koite	Quetta
t _a ka	t _a ke	Dacca

but: lō•r-Iō in Lahore

/e/ may also be used with expressions of time; it is then translated as "at" or "in."

penj ūeje -- at five o'clock sēs ūele -- at this time
 sŪvere ----- in the morning os ūele --- at that time

10. Time of day.

Some expressions of time of day using verb forms found in this lesson are:

ki ūēla hoIæ (present perfect, honā)

What time is it?

Ik ūejke penj mInt_• hoIe nē

It is five minutes past one.

Ik ūejən ūiō ūí mInt_• nē

It is twenty minutes to one.

11. uēla, uéla, uél

These expressions should not be confused. Following are examples using both expressions:

uéla -- empty, free, one who is free (m.)

uēlā -- time

uél --- free time

uélāē - Are you free? (m.)

ueliāē - Are you free? (f.)

kis uēlē - at what time

Sam uele - at evening time

uéla uēlā --- the time which is free

uэле uēlē --- at the time which is free

idiom: uēlē uēlē di gel·e

It is a matter of the time (mood).

(Duplication here implies a selection, or variation.)

Part 3 -- Vocabulary (for substitution in pattern drills)

p ^h irna	to roam about, wander
pekāṇā	to cook
celāṇā	to drive
Ugāṇā	to grow (make grow), to plant (seed)
	ugnā -- to grow
bijṇā	to sow (wheat, etc.)
bonā	to plant
lerna	to fight
vejāṇā	to play (instrument)
černa	to climb, fly (in airplane), ride
sUnāṇā	to tell (narrate)
Udāṇā	to fly (make fly) Udnā -- to fly
čerāṇā	to herd
bonā	to plant
čamkāṇā	to polish
tolṇā	to weigh
napṇā	to measure (take measurements)
p ^h esāṇā	to catch, ensnare
sefer karna	to travel
mInna	to measure (yardage)

jəmat (f), klas (f)		class
kà•ṇi	(f)	story
kaḡəz	(m)	paper
gUddi	(f)	kite (small)
gUdda -e	(m)	kite (large)
mela -e	(m)	festival, fair
jIn pū•t	(m)	spirits, ghosts
rUtba -e	(m)	position
peša -e	(m)	occupation
dUkân	(f)	shop
col	(m)	rice
suval	(m)	question
k ^h et	(m)	field
zəmin	(f)	farm
lari	(f)	bus
gəddi	(f)	bus, car, train
motər	(f)	car, bus
hauai ja•z	(m)	airplane
januēr	(m)	animal
gā̃ -uā	(f)	cow (or gāĩ)
pè•d	(f)	sheep
bekri	(f)	goat
mēda	(m)	ram

musafer	(m)	traveler
kenēk (f), giō	(m)	wheat
jeō	(m)	oats
mezmun	(m)	subject, article (in a newspaper)
natek (m), drama (m), k ^h el (m)		play
vedda gošt	(m)	beef
tekri	(f)	scales
zever	(m)	jewelry, ornament
bete•ra	(m)	quail
ja•l	(m)	snare (net)
gaeri	(f)	poetry (ser - verse)
nezem	(f)	poem
nezma	(pl)	poems
pa•ri	(f)	hill
filmi ganē		popular songs, movie songs
na•t		songs praising the Prophet
ra•g	(m)	classical song
šandar		splendid, elaborate
kaūvali	(f)	a chorus ("Qawwali")
derzi	(m)	tailor
sUnIara	(m)	goldsmith
kesai	(m)	butcher

Idiom: pIria tUrIa hoIa benda - a seasoned traveler
 pIre tUre hoe bende - seasoned travelers

Part 4 - Pattern Drills

1. How long has he played on the team?

(k^hednã here is intransitive, taking "o")

2. How long have you roamed about in Montgomery?
3. How long has he danced there?
4. How long have you stood there?
5. How long have you been here?

1. He has played on the team three months.
2. I have wandered about in Montgomery ten days.
3. He has danced there three years.
4. I have stood here ten minutes.
5. I have been here many hours.

1. Have you ever slept outside?
2. Has she ever gone to a hospital?
3. Have you ever ridden in an airplane?
4. Has he ever climbed a mountain?
5. Have you ever been in a band?

1. I used to sleep outside often.
2. She used to visit a hospital.
3. I used to ride in an airplane occasionally.
4. He used to climb mountains.
5. I used to play in a band.

1. Did he use to be a singer?
2. Did he use to be a good swimmer?
3. Did you use to be a driver?
4. Did this use to be an office?
5. Did they use to be enemies?

1. Yes, he used to sing.
2. Yes, he used to swim a lot.
3. Yes, I used to drive a bus.
4. Yes, he used to work here.
5. Yes, they used to fight.

1. What did you do in school?
2. What did you grow on your farm?
3. What did they sell in that shop?
4. What questions did they always ask in class?
5. What stories did you tell the children in the evenings?

1. I studied reading, writing, and other subjects in school.
2. We grew rice, potatoes, and peaches on our farm.
3. They sold clothing and shoes in that shop.
4. They always asked hard questions in class.
5. I told the children fairy tales in the evenings.

1. What kind of a shop was that?
2. What kind of a house was it?
3. What kind of paper was there?
4. What kind of festivals were there?
5. What kind of animals were there?